

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## HON. SIDNEY YATES OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARTS

## HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize my colleague, the Honorable SIDNEY YATES, for his outstanding contributions to the arts. As chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior, Congressman YATES has worked hard to preserve the right of artistic freedom of expression. It is with great pleasure I submit the text of Congressman YATES' May 18 commencement address at the Juilliard School in New York, where he was presented with an honorary doctorate degree.

## COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS OF SIDNEY R. YATES, RECIPIENT OF HONORARY DOCTORATE DEGREE

Thank you very much for your very gracious and generous statements. It's a very high honor you bestow upon me today.

I don't remember any other ceremony where my family—all my family—has come to see me honored. My wife, my son, my daughter-in-law, my three grandchildren—all have come here today to witness and enjoy this occasion.

To show you how they and I regard Juilliard, let me tell you about my grandson's reaction. Jonathan, aged 15, is a pianist for the Chicago Youth Orchestra. His sister, Lauren, who plays the violin, is a member of the Chicago Strings Orchestra.

When I told Jonathan I had been offered an honorary degree from a midwestern university, he didn't react. When I told him I'd been offered an honorary degree from another college, he dismissed it with an off handed—"That's nice."

When I told him that Juilliard had decided to give me an honorary degree his eyes widened and he exclaimed, "Juilliard—wow!" When I said, "Would you like to attend the ceremony," he said, "Would I? You know it, grandpa!" So, he and the family are here today.

At the hearing on the arts which I held as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee last Tuesday, the eminent cellist, Yo-Yo Ma, was a witness. As he sat down at the witness table, he congratulated me upon receiving an honorary degree from Juilliard. I thanked him and said: "You should be receiving the degree instead of me." He smiled and said: "I got mine last year." And then, Yo-Yo Ma sat down and played an unaccompanied Bach selection for us. That's the way to testify to a congressional committee.

I'm doubly honored to be part of the honorary class with Jessye Norman, Arthur Mitchell and Kevin Kline. I don't know why I've been asked to speak today when such stars are available—you can always hear a congressman—but think of hearing Jessye Norman's glorious voice, even her speaking

voice. That would provide an everlasting memory.

Or Arthur Mitchell, whose eloquence is as charming, graceful and impressive as his dancing and choreography. Or Kevin Kline, the movie hero, now our modern-day Hamlet. As Kevin would say in Hamletese: "O, what an opportunity was missed here!"

I might be able to rise to the occasion, if I were as talented as Charlie Chaplin. I'm told that Charlie Chaplin, who was a wonderful mimic, gave a party one night for his friends in Hollywood. After dinner, he rose to entertain his guests, and in a magnificent tenor voice he sang "Una Furtiva Lagrima," as beautifully as Pavorotti or Domingo.

"Why, Charlie," exclaimed one of his friends, "I didn't know you could sing like that."

"I can't," replied Chaplin. "I was just imitating Enrico Caruso."

But, unfortunately, I'm not Charlie Chaplin. I'm a congressman—and for those who have an interest in the arts as you do, it is understandable that your suspicions should be aroused immediately, because the relationship between the Congress and the arts has not always been a happy one.

We might go back to ancient Greece to find the reason. We think of the ancient Greek civilization as one of glorious beauty—the sculptures, the ceramics, the architecture—But there was also the politician philosopher, the great Plato who called for the exiling of artists from his ideal republic because, he said, they endangered the stability of the state. They questioned too much. \* \* \* They experimented, they reacted to emotion, rather than reason. They called for change. No wonder the politicians did not trust them.

If an enlightened person such as Plato looked upon artists with such a jaundiced eye, one can appreciate why members of Congress are not likely to be friendly to an artist's view of the life and society of his time.

When I came to Congress in 1949, a real Donnybrook was taking place between Congress and a number of acclaimed American artists over what was charged to be communist influence over the arts. It was the time of McCarthyism, and an exhibit of their works which was touring Europe was halted because of a congressional uproar that this was a show of communist art. The paintings were shipped back to the United States. Among the artists whose works were then sold for a fraction of their worth were some by Jackson Pollack, Mark Rothko, David Smith, Yasuo Kuniyoshi.

In 1950 while we were debating an appropriations bill for the Department of State, Congressman Busby from Chicago's south side offered an amendment to delete funds for a State Department art exhibit he had just seen in Paris. The communist influence in the paintings was overwhelming, he said. When I asked him to yield and to tell the House how he recognized communist influence, he replied, "I am glad you asked me that question. I spent a whole afternoon at the show with an art critic who pointed out the communist influence to me. For example, a painting which showed buildings

tilted on an angle rather than upright—that was significant—it showed a tumbling of society's structure." Acid-tongued, John Rooney of New York then propounded the question, "Would the gentleman say that the leaning tower of Pisa is communistic?"

The fight that is taking place in the Congress today over federal funding for the arts is just as emotional and just as intense as was the fight over alleged communist influence in the arts. Except that today, it is not communism that is the bogey man. Today it is pornography—obscenity. Not all pornography, but only pornography is part of a National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) grant.

Suddenly NEA has become an embattled agency. Two grants to two little known photographers, Robert Mapplethorpe and Andre Serrano, became famous when far right conservatives attacked their photographs as obscene. Interestingly, those who attacked the grants had shown earlier their intention to end Federal funding for the arts. In concerted attacks, over and over again they use Mapplethorpe and Serrano as examples of typical NEA grants in the hope that constant repetition will impress the public—and the Congress—that NEA is the government's Sodom and Gomorrah.

Nothing is further from the truth. In the twenty-five years that NEA has been in existence there have been literally only a handful of grants that were controversial—about 20 out of 85,000 grants. 20 out of 85,000!

But the NEA opponents continue to talk of nothing else \* \* \* Mapplethorpe and Serrano—M&S. The letters Members of Congress receive cite Mapplethorpe and Serrano indicating the belief that the NEA does nothing else but approve pornography. As far as they are concerned, NEA's other activities are meaningless. To them, fewer than 10 photographs by Mapplethorpe and Serrano, are much more important than the works done by NEA in building symphonies, chamber music, jazz, folk music, dance, theater, opera, museums, visual arts, and expansion arts throughout the country.

In reality, opponents of the NEA are demanding an impossibility—that NEA be the perfect agency, unlike any other government agency—that it not be allowed to make one error—one error that is alleged to be pornographic.

If we compare NEA's record with those of other government agencies:

The Department of Defense with its \$700 toilet seats and the Stealth Bomber which rose in price from an estimate of \$75 million to a cost of over \$500,000,000 per plane.

Or the Savings and Loan debacle which will cost taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars.

Or the corruption in the Housing Agency. These are examples of true obscenity.

The eminent violinist, Isaac Stern has written about that very special day in 1965 when he and many of his colleagues, world-renowned artists, gathered together with President Lyndon Johnson to sign the bill creating the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities:

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"Our task," said Stern, "was to help devote excellence in the arts and to make that excellence more widely available and accessible to all our people. In the course of our first deliberations, we also knew that we had responsibilities to the creative minds and spirits in this country to make possible more and more opportunities for them to experiment, to have as we said, 'the right to fail' without which the arts do not flourish. It was a memorable time. It produced remarkable results." That was Isaac Stern and his belief is still NEA's mission—NEA must not be afraid to carry out that mission because of congressional criticism.

Art is freedom, the freedom to follow one's own instincts and impulses. The freedom to explore the forbidden. The freedom to create something new and original.

The great artists of our time, or of any time, have been rebels and risk-takers. Like the Impressionists, who were called Les Fauves—the Wild Beasts, or the Abstract Expressionists—The New York School, whose paintings? Do you remember what your neighbor said: "Why, my 5 year old could paint that."

Listen to the wise words of a man who understands what censorship is, because he has suffered under it. The famous cellist, Mstislav Rostropovich, who played under censorship and under American freedom, testified before a Senate committee that: "Art and literature should be judged by the conscience of the creator, his peers in the field and all of the people, not by a separate bureaucracy, artificially compressing the arteries and veins of this life-sustaining circulation. Art is the soul of its people. 'Not by bread alone' does man survive. Especially the United States, with its great number of diverse ethnic and religious groups, must preserve in an untouchable state the right of each person to express himself."

Europe is freeing itself from communist authoritarianism. How ironic that in America some would impose government standards upon our art.

The conflict in the Congress over NEA will reach a showdown in a few weeks. I believe we will be able to defeat the conservatives' efforts to restrict the right of artistic freedom of expression. I believe we will win the battle to continue government funding for the arts.

I want to commend you upon achieving your degrees today. Graduating from Juilliard which is one of the preeminent centers of artistic excellence in the country is a wonderful achievement. Today, I ask you to go further—to take up the fight for other rights—to complement the priceless and magical gifts with which you are endowed—to assure your being able to be seen, to be heard, to be enjoyed. Become an active participant in other social problems so that your precious talent can be shared.

Being an artist is not enough. You must be a citizen, as well, for only through the participation of talented people like you can our country survive.

I urge you, I challenge you to become involved in fostering our country's well-being. We need better schools—better race relations—better care for the poor—better care for the elderly—health services for the indigent—civil rights—work experience and training for the unemployed and the youth who have never had a chance. We need expanded horizons on science—cleaner environment—decent housing—the elimination of religious bigotry—food for those who are ill-fed—and safer foods—research for crippling and deadly diseases like cancer, AIDS,

strokes, heart attacks—and a myriad of other needs.

You, the fortunate, the able, the blessed, are needed desperately. Give of yourself more than your great artistic talent. Give so that the unfortunate can join with you in a more beautiful and enhanced society. It's your future. It's your world. You must couple your talent with civic participation. It will bring even more satisfaction and joy than you can imagine.

I'm very proud to receive this degree today when you receive yours. I wish you good music—good theater—good dance—good luck—and a good, good life.

## WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution to urge President Bush to announce the convening of the 1991 White House Conference on Aging as soon as possible. Joining me as original sponsors of this resolution are the chairman of the House Aging Committee, Representative ED ROYBAL, the entire membership of the committee, Representative GUS HAWKINS, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, and the chairman and ranking Republican member of the Human Resources Subcommittee, Representatives DALE KILDEE and TOM TAUKE.

The 1991 White House Conference on Aging was authorized by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987, Public Law 100-175. It would continue an important tradition of decennial conferences on issues affecting senior citizens, a tradition that has its roots in 1951 during the administration of President Harry Truman and which includes White House Conferences on Aging in 1961, 1971, and 1981. Previous White House Conferences have provided a nonpartisan forum for dialog on aging issues, and we believe that the 1991 Conference, adequately planned and administered, can be just as successful and constructive as its predecessors.

Unless this Conference is announced soon, however, its success will be jeopardized. Planning for the 1981 conference, for example, was begun in 1979, and many aging organizations have expressed deep apprehension at the delay in the announcement and preparations for the 1991 Conference.

I urge my colleagues to join me in pressing ahead to begin work on this Conference without delay.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE COALITION OF HISPANIC AMERICAN WOMEN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I come before you today to recognize the tremendous contributions by

the Coalition of Hispanic American Women and to salute the individuals who will be honored at their annual Vivian Salazar Quevedo Awards Banquet on June 6, 1990.

The Coalition of Hispanic American Women was founded in the fall of 1979 in Miami. CHAW's founders recognized the need for a unified forum to promote and advance Hispanic women. Today, Mr. Speaker, CHAW is among the most influential organizations in south Florida, with a membership comprised of civic, professional, and business leaders.

CHAW's objectives are threefold: To propel Hispanic American women to leadership positions in the workplace and in the community, to seek equal access and opportunity for the entire community, and to create public awareness of the presence and concerns of Hispanic American women. Throughout the year, CHAW sponsors a variety of activities that highlight the needs and interests of Hispanic American women. These include legislative and political forums, a job-assistance seminar conducted in Spanish for Hispanic American women in transition, the Women's History Month celebration, the Vivian Salazar Quevedo Memorial Award for an outstanding community woman, scholarship awards to exceptional female graduating seniors of Hispanic heritage, and the December "Holiday Happening"—of which proceeds go to the battered women's shelter.

Mr. Speaker, the theme of the Coalition of Hispanic American Women's Vivian Salazar Quevedo Banquet is "The Hispanic Woman: Inspiration for the 90's." Viewing the contributions of the honorees, their actions are truly inspirational. During this annual event, the 1990 board of directors and officers will be installed, the Vivian Salazar Quevedo "Woman of the Year" Award will be presented to a Hispanic woman who has made significant contributions to other women as well as the local community. The Woman of the Year Award is presented in memory of Vivian Salazar Quevedo, a founding member of CHAW who distinguished herself for her service to the community and local media as a channel 23 executive.

In addition to the Woman of the Year Award, five high school graduates will receive the Elena Mederos/Concha Melendez Scholarship for their outstanding academic and community service records. The program is named in honor of Elena Mederos, a Cuban-American human rights activist, and Concha Melendez, a Puerto Rican educator, who paved the way for access and success for many young women with limited opportunities. Another award for leadership will be presented posthumously to Leslie Pantin, Sr., who was an insurance executive who was a true inspiration to all Cuban-Americans due to his extensive public service.

I would like to commend the Coalition of Hispanic American Women for all of their tireless efforts to further the role of the Hispanic woman in our great Nation. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate all past recipients of the awards and scholarships, and I would like to congratulate all the nominees for the Vivian Salazar Quevedo Award which includes Josie Romano, Luisa Garcia-Toledo, Aleida Leal, Aida Levitan, and Ana Maria Haar



and also the scholarship recipients: Clara Sanchez, Laura Escandel, Oxana Gonzalez, Hilda Abad, and Eugenia Vega.

The actions of all members of CHAW and the banquet's honorees deserve commendation for their civic pride, efforts of good will, and philanthropic activities.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL 93 IN THE  
BRONX CELEBRATING ITS  
60TH ANNIVERSARY—1930-90**

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 23, 1990*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, Public School 93, the Bronx, was erected in 1928-29 by the George Colon Construction Co., Inc., at the cost of \$770,000 and was ready for occupancy on February 3, 1930. At the time of the opening of the school, no streets were cut through to it. Story Avenue existed only for the block on which the school lies. The school was erected on land formerly owned by the Watson family.

At the time of its construction, Public School 93 was considered state of the art for the semi-rural Bronx community it served. The school contained 33 classrooms, an auditorium, and a gymnasium. As was typical of the 1930's, the schoolyard was covered with ash-fill until it was later covered with cement.

During the last 60 years, thousands of school children have passed its portals into American society. Its former students owe their successes to the labor of dedicated teachers. All who have studied and taught at Public School 93 found happiness and a lifetime of profit.

On this day our Nation takes pride in recognizing Public School 93's 60 years of educational service to the Soundview community in the Bronx, NY.

**THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL  
LEAVE ACT**

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 23, 1990*

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the attention of my colleagues the following editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal on the Family and Medical Leave Act which the House approved—with my support—on May 10.

[From the Courier-Journal, May 10, 1990]

**AN ALL-AMERICAN BILL**

Like Lemmings rushing into the sea, the Republicans in the White House could not resist opposing legislation in support of the American family—even at the risk of belying their claims of being "pro-family," motherhood and apple pie.

At stake is a bill that ought to delight President Bush and others who champion those traditional values: It would require larger employers to provide minimal, unpaid leaves of absence following the birth or adoption of a child or to cope with major illnesses.

When the House of Representatives takes up the bill—which could occur today—it should ignore the veto threat delivered earlier this week by White House Chief of Staff John H. Sununu and enact the Family and Medical Leave Act.

The White House, meanwhile, might rethink its opposition to this modest step toward adapting the workplace to dramatic social changes that have occurred over the last two decades. If the Bush administration truly wants to be "pro-family," it should examine the workplace more carefully, for that's where more and more of America's moms and dads are.

The basic, non-ideological point behind the Family and Medical Leave Act is that supportive public policy must be enacted to help growing numbers of working families cope with the competing demands of work and home. With single-parent and two-worker families forming a larger majority in America each year, such policies are no longer "fringe" benefits but essential aids to the well-being of families—and of children.

More simply, people should not have to risk losing their jobs to cope with the birth or adoption of a child or a serious illness. Yet thousands of Americans do that each year—and often end up collecting unemployment as a result.

Virtually every industrialized nation already recognizes that, including many that boast more productive workforces than America's. Most provide more generous benefits than any contemplated in Congress.

The bill under consideration substantially reduces the scope of the original Family Leave proposal introduced four years ago. It would require employers to provide up to 12 weeks a year of unpaid leave for workers to care for newborn or newly adopted children or to deal with serious medical problems in the immediate family.

Both male and female workers would be eligible, an important principle of equity. But the bill's scope is decidedly limited: Companies employing fewer than 50 workers—about 95 percent of all businesses—would be exempt.

The most compelling criticism of the bill is that, because the leaves would be unpaid, they would benefit only workers who can afford to forego their wages temporarily. It would begin, however, to provide basic job security for people who have no choice, including women who must take time off from work to recuperate from pregnancy.

The Family and Medical Leave Act is far from the definitive word on this complex issue. It will not eliminate the stress on American families—or on businesses that value mothers and fathers as workers. But it represents a step toward reducing the sometimes overwhelming conflict that exists between those two roles.

**CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGING  
HONORS JOHN A. GAMBLING**

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 23, 1990*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise so I may share with you and all of our colleagues a little bit of the glorious history of New York City—my hometown.

In a few days, the citizens of the city will celebrate the anniversary of the Chapin Home for the Aging.

Mr. Speaker, this place is truly among the institutions of New York. Shortly after the Civil War, an outstanding woman of vision and energy, Mrs. Edwin H. Chapin, realized a growing need within the growing city was for a humane home where the senior citizens who served their city and Nation so well could find support and rest. So in 1869, the Chapin Home was opened.

As the new century took hold, so too did the industrial revolution with its associated hustle, bustle, and pollution. As I have indicated Mrs. Chapin was a woman of great vision and, in 1910, she moved the home to a better location. She chose a new home for her home in Queens, a Borough of New York without equal, and my home county.

Today, Mr. Speaker, on the 121st anniversary of the Chapin Home for the Aging, plans are underway for more improvements, including a new 220-bed building.

As part of this year's celebration, the wise trustees of the Chapin Home have decided to honor another institution equally essential to New York—radio personality, John A. Gambling. John A. is the current host of WOR Radio's "Rambling With Gambling" program.

For 65 years, the city has started its day listening to "Rambling With Gambling." John A.'s father, John B., inaugurated the broadcast in 1925. In the future, the station will continue to bring news, information, and intelligent conversation to the city with John A.'s son, John R., at the helm.

Today, when Billboard magazine formally recognizes John A. Gambling as "Air Personality of the Year," these experts are simply acknowledging fact.

When the listeners of the metropolitan area choose John A. as New York's favorite radio personality, they merely confirm what is already well known to John A.'s fans and competitors alike.

Not as well known, John A. and his wife, Sally, are the proud parents of three children and five grandchildren. Besides John R., the Gambling daughters, Ann and Sarah, pursue their own professional careers while maintaining their families.

New York City is a richer place because both John A. Gambling and the Chapin Home are there.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to John A. Gambling and the Chapin Home for the Aging.

**IN RECOGNITION OF BEVERLY  
LANG, R.N., CRITICAL CARE  
NURSE OF THE YEAR, 1990**

**HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 23, 1990*

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and honor Beverly Lang, R.N., head nurse of the intensive care unit, Sacred Heart Hospital in Cumberland, MD. Ms. Lang was named the 1990 Critical Care Nurse of the Year on May 19, 1990. This award, which is sponsored by Critical Care magazine and Siemens Medical Sys-

tems, Inc., is given annually to the outstanding critical care nurse in the country. Western Maryland is fortunate to have such a skilled and caring person among its health care providers. Ms. Lang is an inspiration to all who come in contact with her, and we send her our congratulations.

I would like to insert the testimonial prepared by her colleagues:

**CRITICAL CARE NURSE RECOGNITION AWARD**  
(Submitted by Mary D. Simmons, R.N., on behalf of nominee, Beverly Lang, R.N.)

For Intensive Care Nurse Manager Beverly Lang, caring, compassion, empathy, competence and professionalism are more than words; they are descriptions of her life. Her twenty years of outstanding contributions and dedicated service as a critical care nurse can be summarized in three words, success, achievement and humanitarianism.

Mrs. Lang's success is a measure of what she is, a sensitive, caring person who places the needs of her patients and their families first and foremost in everyday practice. She is a true patient advocate. She does not simply believe her patients deserve the best, she delivers it. Whether it is an arm around a grieving family member or an active participant in a code situation, Mrs. Lang is there giving her best.

Mrs. Lang's achievements are expressed by her in-depth knowledge of critical care, by her astute observations and professional judgement that has many times provided a favorable outcome for a patient during a life and death situation. She is a nurse who dedicates herself to upholding the standards of care as outlined by the AACRN with the utmost of professionalism and practice. She is ever learning, ever sharing, ever striving to improve the already perfected quality of patient care she offers and is ever giving of herself for others. She has achieved the respect of her co-workers, the gratitude of her patients and a degree of professionalism which is admired by all who know her.

Mrs. Lang is a humanitarian in every sense of the word. To the family weary from waiting she is as a drop of fresh water cooling their thirst for information, for understanding, for empathy. She has developed a form of communication whereby words are not always necessary but where the expression of understanding is always obvious. She has the ability to touch the heart of another human being with love and compassion. To her patients she is a nurse, a teacher, a counselor, a gentle, competent guide through a world of pain and suffering. To her co-workers she is a leader, a teacher, a helper, a friend. To a family member she is someone to talk to, to lean on, to laugh with, to cry with.

Mrs. Lang is a success by what she is, she is an achiever by what she does and a humanitarian through it all. Mrs. Lang is an outstanding example of nursing at its best.

**INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO PLACE PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES IN A "CATCH-22" SITUATION**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with Representatives PETE

STARK, BILL FRENZEL, BILL GRADISON, and RAY MCGRATH in introducing legislation that would address a problem that places property and casualty insurance companies in a "catch-22" situation with the Internal Revenue Service over the treatment of termination reserves on minimum premium plans.

A minimum premium plan is a funding arrangement for accident and health insurance under which most of what would otherwise be paid as premiums is paid into a separate account which is then drawn upon by the insurance company to fund the payment of benefits under the plan. Economically, a minimum premium plan is indistinguishable from a conventional accident and health insurance plan.

This bill would clarify that amounts reflected as reserves or other liabilities on a property and casualty company's annual statement for future claim payments under minimum premium accident and health plans are properly deductible during the policy period.

These companies need legislative relief because the IRS has reached alternative, but inconsistent, conclusions on these minimum premium plans. In two separate determinations—Technical Advice Memorandum 87-05-003 and GCM 39609—the IRS denied any unpaid loss deduction for the taxpayer's minimum premium plan reserves on the ground that the risk of loss does not arise until the policy terminates or until the employer ceases to make required payments. In the same rulings, however, the IRS denied an unearned premium deduction for the same amounts, arguing that the risk of loss already occurred. These two conclusions are inconsistent.

An essentially identical provision was included in the Senate Committee on Finance's version of the 1989 tax bill last year. The provision was dropped, however, when all miscellaneous amendments were deleted on the Senate floor. During debate on the 1989 tax bill on the House floor, it was stated that the Committee on Ways and Means would revisit this problem early this year if it was not resolved at the administrative level; similar comments were made on the Senate floor. It has not been satisfactorily resolved, and therefore it is necessary to proceed with legislation.

I urge other Members of the House to join with me in supporting this legislation.

**THE WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON SCHOOL IN THE BRONX CELEBRATING ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH BRONX 1900-90**

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, in John McNamara's book, "McNamara's Bronx," he describes Special Primary School 31 as the "Castle on the Concourse." Situated at the Grand Concourse and East 144th Street, Special Public School 31 is an impressive edifice. Named in honor of the abolitionist and editor of the *Liberator*, the antislavery newspaper, the William Lloyd Garrison School is a prime example of the collegiate gothic styles. The

school is marked by tudor arches, gabled bays, label moldings, stone tracery, and central entrance tower.

Only July 15, 1986, the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the city of New York designated Special Public School 31 an official New York City landmark.

The school has won other honors as well. Public School 31 has long been noted for its effective administration, leadership, and superior achievement in meeting the needs of its pupils. Public School 31 has established an enviable scholastic record. The school has been in the forefront of low income children with a high quality education in the liberal arts. Nearly 72 percent of its pupils read at or above grade level.

When former Secretary of Education William S. Bennett visited in January 1987, he stated that "Public School 31 is a school that works in circumstances where many believe schools cannot work."

The school has been recognized by successive New York City schools chancellors, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Education, the New York State Commissioner of Education, journalists and scholars.

In the 90 years since the Garrison School opened its doors its teaching staff has pursued a commitment toward a quality education for the poor.

When inaugurating his antislavery newspaper, the *Liberator*, William Lloyd Garrison wrote, "I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch and I will be heard." Those same words reverberate throughout the Garrison School in the South Bronx. Shared by their principal, Carol Russo, the teachers and students crusade for educational excellence.

In recognition of the 90th anniversary of Special Public School 31—the William Lloyd Garrison School—I ask that this body offer salutatory praise.

**TRIBUTE TO ADM. WILLIAM NARVA**

SPEECH OF

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in thanking and saying goodbye to Adm. William Narva. This remarkable American has devoted 35 years of his life to the service of our country. And, within the Congress, we have been fortunate indeed to call Admiral Narva our doctor for the past 4 years.

I consider Bill Narva my friend, even though he often ordered me away from the delicious New York foods that I love the most—those with the high cholesterol count.

Many times he made a personal sacrifice and separated me from a corned beef sandwich, which he would then eat himself in order to save me.

He also certainly has been a friend to this House. As consultant to the Attending Physician to the Congress from 1966 through the



assumption of that position himself in 1986, Admiral Narva has offered wise counsel and advice to all of us.

Permit me for a moment, Mr. Speaker, to touch upon just a few of Bill's other accomplishments. He holds the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Navy Meritorious Service Medal, and the Navy Commendation Medal.

The good Doctor headed the Dermatology Service at Bethesda Naval Hospital. He was the man in charge of the Surgeon General's Office at the Navy Department. The admiral also has served as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and, for two decades, he was consultant to the White House Physician.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this great American has given a great deal of talent, energy, and creativity to all of us. And, he permitted us to answer the question, "Is there a doctor in the house?"

Goodbye, Bill. Thank you. We all wish you good luck and good health. I will miss you.

#### INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO INDEX BASE AMOUNTS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY TAXATION

##### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced legislation to index the base amounts for the taxation of Social Security benefits and eliminate the bracket creep which reclaims Social Security benefits from an additional 390,000 older Americans every year. My bill, H.R. 4601, would provide an annual inflation adjustment to the income thresholds which trigger the tax on benefits, finally bringing this tax into line with our overall national tax policy.

The taxation of Social Security benefits was first enacted with the 1983 Social Security Reform Act. At the time the outlook for Social Security was dire and the collapse of the system seemed imminent. In view of the severity of the crisis, Congress chose to adopt the recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform in their entirety rather than risk a fractious debate.

Today, things are different. In the 6 years since this debate, the Social Security trust fund has grown substantially, and cost-of-living adjustments for beneficiaries are routinely provided. Inflation, in the meantime, has eroded these income thresholds by 20 percent, and it will continue unless we take action to stop it. Each year that these thresholds are not adjusted for inflation, more people will be indexed into this tax bracket and find themselves relinquishing a portion of their Social Security benefits as taxable income. Moreover, while the law was intended to affect only the rich, each year it bites more and more deeply into the fabric of the middle class.

This tax works silently and stealthily against our Nation's senior citizens. Each year, without benefit of a vote, our failure to index these thresholds casts the pall of taxation over an additional 390,000 older Americans.

When this matter was first debated, indexing tax brackets was a new and unfamiliar concept, but the system has changed significantly. Following the Tax Reform Act of 1986, indexation formed the foundation of a more equitable tax system. Clearly, now is the time to index the base amounts for Social Security benefit taxation as well. I urge my colleagues to join me in this fight by cosponsoring H.R. 4601.

#### HIALEAH GARDENS CELEBRATES FLAG DAY

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most emotion-filled days of my first few months in Congress was the day when I led my colleagues in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice of all." Those words fill me with pride in being American, a Member of this illustrious body, and a representative of the people of the 18th District of Florida. On June 14, 1990, we will be celebrating National Flag Day. It is a pleasure to commend the city of Hialeah Gardens for their leadership in celebrating this holiday.

Mayor Gilda Oliveros has planned an event which will be the largest in the Miami area. It will occur with the 7 p.m. Pledge of Allegiance celebration in Washington, DC, "Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance." It is Mayor Oliveros' wish to encourage our young people to love and respect our flag, symbol of our national pride and of everything which we are.

Americans everywhere will pause for a moment on June 14, 1990, at 7 p.m. to say simultaneously the 31 words of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. The effect of this simple ceremony each year is a stimulating experience at home and a sign of unity abroad. This concept transcends age, race, religion, national origin, and geographic differences. The idea of the annual "Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance" originated in Baltimore, MD, in 1980. Since then, the concept has swept across the country in a grassroots movement supported by a broad spectrum of individuals, organizations, and businesses. In 1987, Mrs. Nancy Reagan became honorary chairman of the national "Pause for the Pledge of Allegiance" program.

As Americans, we taken pride in observing and celebrating this day honoring our flag and at the same time celebrating our history as a people, united under this great symbol of democracy and equality. I am proud to join the people of Hialeah Gardens, Mayor Oliveros, and Americans everywhere in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

Mr. Speaker, as a Florida certified teacher, and the mother of two young girls, I know how very important it is to educate our children, teaching them with our example to love this wonderful land of ours, the true home of the free and the brave, and an example for so many nations to follow.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HENRY JULIUS BRZEZANSKI

##### HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, the Library of Congress and Maryland's Sixth Congressional District lost a faithful public servant with the passing of Henry Julius Brzezanski.

Mr. Brzezanski was born in Poland and defended that country during World War II. He was captured by the Nazis and kept as a POW for almost 5 years. He was able to escape, and rejoin the allies, first with the French Foreign Legion before being repatriated with the Polish Free Army. For this the French Government recognized his sacrifices and awarded him several decorations.

Mr. Brzezanski worked at the Library of Congress for 34 years as senior staff reference bibliographer. His last assignment, prior to his retirement in 1982 was in the newspaper and current periodical reading room. During his 34 years in Government service he served the President of the United States as well as Members of Congress and the U.S. Senate.

Henry Brzezanski was a patriot, a dedicated public servant, and a father who instilled in his children—first generation Americans—the love of freedom he so desired for his native Poland. He was a true American and will be missed.

#### AMBASSADOR JEANE KIRKPATRICK ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

##### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick was the distinguished representative of our Government to the United Nations. Earlier this week, the Washington Post published an excellent analysis of the administration's policy in the Middle East by Ambassador Kirkpatrick.

She notes that the administration "views Israel rather the same way the 'moderate' Arab States view Israel: As the source of the problem, the state that has disrupted the peace of the region." In fact, Israel is the only democracy in the region, the only country that shares our commitment to a parliamentary democracy with full and free elections, the only state committed to freedom of speech, a free press, and the rule of law.

The administration's misguided view of the Middle East has already provoked the collapse of the grand coalition government in Israel. An unfortunate statement from the administration on Jerusalem forced the Congress to adopt legislation reaffirming that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and this vote took place at a time when it was not particularly helpful to the administration's efforts to

bring peace in the area. The administration has bent over backward to be accommodating to the PLO, but at the same time the PLO has continued to provoke and incite unrest among the Palestinian population of Israel. At the same time the PLO continues to support terrorist activities.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Ambassador Kirkpatrick's outstanding article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it the careful and thoughtful attention it deserves.

[From the Washington Post, May 21, 1990]

#### BUSH'S MIDEAST MYOPIA

(By Jeane Kirkpatrick)

The whole world knows that George Bush is not enthusiastic about "the vision thing"—about discussing or even articulating broad principles. Nonetheless, Bush does have perspectives on the world and its many problems, and his widely touted "pragmatism" has not prevented these perspectives from becoming progressively clear during the past year. They can be discerned in his choices and in his rhetoric in concrete situations.

Last week, for example, Bush welcomed to the White House Tunisia's President Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who in November of 1987 seized power from Tunisia's aging leader, Habib Bourguiba. Neither President Ben Ali's manner of arriving in power nor of retaining it through an uncontested presidential "election" diminished Bush's enthusiasm for this man, whom he described as "an intermediary between Arab countries and the West." Bush also described Tunisia as having "consistently supported a peaceful negotiated resolution to the Middle East issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Tunisia is, of course, the site of U.S. conversations with PLO representatives and, although the main purpose of Ben Ali's trip to the United States was to seek help with his country's pressing economic problems, he brought to the White House a president-to-president message for Bush from Yasser Arafat.

Though little specific information on the Bush-Ben Ali conversations was released, the assistant secretary of state for the New East, John Kelly, told reporters that the two leaders shared a concern about continuing Israeli settlements in the "occupied territories."

Indeed, Bush and the State Department seldom miss an opportunity to underscore their opposition to Israeli settlements on the West Bank, Gaza, and sometimes East Jerusalem. This attitude toward settlements is but one of a number of indicators of Bush's perspective on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Even though the president probably thinks of himself as "even-handed", the evidence suggests that Bush views Israel rather the same way the "moderate" Arab states view Israel: as the source of the problem, the state that has disrupted the peace of the region.

Administration proposals for the area usually assume that the Palestinian dream of a homeland should be fulfilled and that it is the duty of the smallest state in the region—Israel—to provide the land to satisfy that dream. Thus, Bush Administration proposals regularly focus on settlements as a major obstacle to peace, as if, of all the possible elements in a peace process, the United States should first demand a unilateral Israeli concession.

From this perspective it is natural, almost inevitable, that the Bush administration

should have felt irritation with Yitzhak Shamir and his government. If you start from the premise that Israeli is the obstacle and that the peace process depends on preliminary Israeli concessions, and you have no great revulsion to the character of the PLO, then naturally Shamir's refusal to negotiate with the PLO—and his insistence on dealing on questions concerning the West Bank and Gaza with residents of the West Bank and Gaza—would seem tenacious, rigid, inflexible. A terrible irritation.

If you believe, as the Bush administration does, that of all conflicts in the Middle East and the world, you have a special vocation for settling this one, then you will not be overly concerned about whether your pressure causes the collapse of a government that you see as an obstacle to peace.

The Bush Administration's perspective on the Arab-Israeli conflict ignores a number of other factors, such as, for example, the necessary role of Jordan in any resolution of the conflict. In fact, the president and Secretary of State James Baker maintain an eerie silence on Jordan's absent contributions to the peace process—as it maintains silence on Syria's continuing occupation of Lebanon and its assistance to the most extreme PLO factions, silence on Iraq's threats and silence on the continuing Arab boycott.

I desire to be fair and accurate. The Bush administration has protected Israel in the United Nations Security Council. Only last week the United States made it clear that it would veto a draft Arab resolution accusing Israel of violating the Fourth Geneva Convention, declaring settlements in the West Bank and Gaza illegal, affirming a contentious Palestinian "right to return" and defining Jerusalem as an "occupied Arab territory."

There is room for the state of Israel within the Bush administration's perspective. It would be an Israel stripped of the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, coexisting with the Palestinian "entity" governed by the PLO and already recognized as a full-fledged state by a majority of governments in the world.

But a stripped-down Israel—with a PLO state on one border, an intimidated Jordan on another, a Syrian-occupied and terror-infested Lebanon on the third, a growing Islamic fundamentalist movement on all sides and with Iraq's Saddam Hussein brandishing weapons of mass destruction—would hardly satisfy the hopes of most Israelis or most Americans for peace in the Middle East.

There is a better vision of peace for the area. It begins, as in Europe, with an end to war, free elections, economic cooperation and negotiations among the parties. But seeking that better vision requires a different perspective.

#### JACK KEMP'S VISION

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, there is one Cabinet Secretary who stands tall with a vision about how to confront drugs and other social problems falling on our Nation. He is Jack Kemp, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Jack Kemp knows that until we as a Nation attack the root causes of drug abuse—homelessness, joblessness, lack of education, lack of health care, lack of family, lack of opportunity, and above all, poverty—drug addiction and drug-related crime will continue to be a plague upon our land.

For benefit of our colleagues, I would like to place into the RECORD an article in the Washington Post, May 7, 1990, by William Raspberry, "Kemp Believes."

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 7, 1990]

#### KEMP BELIEVES

(By William Raspberry)

The thing to understand about Jack Kemp, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, is that he believes.

Another secretary, given the budget restraints of the no-new-taxes Bush administration, might have been content to clean up the scandal-plagued agency he inherited 16 months ago. But Kemp believes he can make a difference—that he really can expand housing opportunities for the poor.

Another Republican administrator might have taken the growing enthusiasm for converting public housing to tenant ownership as a way of getting the government out of the public-housing business. Kemp believes it can be a way of transforming the poor.

Another fast-talking conservative might have found himself blaming "tax and spend" Democrats for the budget deficits that have become an all-purpose excuse for not helping the poor. Kemp has convinced himself that while more money would be helpful, a lot of good can be accomplished by using existing funds more intelligently.

He believes it. Thus he was in Dallas last week, pledging to create a million new homeowners from the ranks of the poor by 1992: not by shoveling out money to developers but by using existing law to deliver financial aid and technical assistance to the poor themselves.

There will be no more HUD scandals like those now the subject of congressional hearings, he told a public-housing tenant-management convention. "We've depoliticized it," he said. "There's no longer any room for political influence or profiteering at the expense of low-income people and neighborhoods. President Bush gave me a mandate to clean up, and we're doing that."

But he hopes to do a lot more than that, he said on his recent tour, which also included stops in Milwaukee and Detroit. On each of the visits, he repeated his pledge of a million new home owners, many of them to come from rehabilitating vacant public housing and selling it to the poor. And at every stop, he plumped for tenant-management of existing public housing, citing the success of programs in Washington and St. Louis.

"You wrote a piece about [Washington University assistant professor] Michael Sherraden and his idea that ownership of assets changes behavior," he told me in an interview after his return to Washington. "That's exactly right. Owning something changes behavior in ways that no amount of preaching middle-class values ever could. Democracy can't work without the component that goes to the heart of what freedom is all about—the chance to own a piece of property. That's why I'm determined to do what I can to put assets in the hands of the poor."



Kemp has discovered a truth that still escapes many of the traditional advocates of the poor: that ownership and control of assets is a surer path out of dependency than even the most generous income-transfer programs. And he is preaching that gospel to the poor themselves.

"Jack Kemp has talked face to face with more poor people in the last four years than most of the civil rights leaders have in the last 20," said Robert L. Woodson of the Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, who was in Dallas when the secretary made his pledge of a million new homeowners. "He understands that how you get something matters more than what you get. Just giving people money and free housing only earns you contempt for the gift. Giving them a chance to manage or own their housing gives them a stake in maintaining it."

A visit to the tenant-managed Kenilworth-Parkside project in Washington or Cochran Gardens in St. Louis confirms the idea. Not only is the condition of the properties vastly improved since the tenants assumed management, but the rental collections are up to the point that they are actually turning a profit.

Still not everyone is convinced. Two weeks before Kemp's visit, Detroit Housing Authority Director Thomas Lewis said in an interview with the Free Press that training tenants to manage their own public-housing properties was too expensive and that HUD management rules were too complicated for them to learn.

He said it was all right for tenants to "play a role" in reviewing tenant applications or helping to maintain buildings and grounds, but insisted that actual management was best left to "what is already in place: a network of professionals—like myself—men who have made this their life's work."

Kemp minced no words when he learned of Lewis' remarks.

"I'm profoundly disappointed with Mr. Lewis for saying it would be too difficult for low-income people to do what I and President Bush want to do—give all public housing residents in America a chance . . . to manage and control and ultimately own public housing units within three to four years," he said. "What is [Lewis] saying? That low-income people don't know how to train? Are they to be perpetually poor?"

Kemp stressed that Lewis, whose agency's 9,500 units has a vacancy rate of 55 percent, does not work for HUD. "If he had been a HUD employee, he'd be looking for a new job right now." But he added that he had invited Lewis to Washington to see tenant-management at first hand.

"I think it's a new war on poverty, with or without Mr. Lewis," he said. "And it's one I intend to pursue, with or without Mr. Lewis."

Jack Kemp believes.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when sched-

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

uled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 24, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### MAY 25

8:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

##### MAY 29

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine competitive issues in infant formula pricing.

SD-226

##### JUNE 1

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for May.

Room to be announced

##### JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine certain Federal agency ethics programs.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.

SD-138

##### JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2171, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military per-

sonnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the B-2 program.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) antitrust jurisdiction over foreign companies.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Donald L. Ivers, of New Mexico, and Jonathan R. Steinberg, of Maryland, each to be an Associate Judge of the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals.

SR-418

##### JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the effects on judicial nominees belonging to private clubs that discriminate.

SD-226

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on veterans prosthetics and special-disabilities programs.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 2411, to establish quotas on U.S. imports of textiles and textile products, and non-rubber footwear, from all countries, with the exception of certain textiles and textile products from Canada and Israel.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Indian health service nurse shortage.

SR-485

##### JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's satellite programs.

SR-253

Select on Ethics

To hold hearings on matters relating to the investigation involving Senator Durenberger.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Eastern Europe.

SD-138

## JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2358, providing U.S. consumers the opportunity to enjoy the technological advancement in sound recording by use of digital audio tape recorders.

SR-253

## Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Election Commission, proposed legislation providing for the management of Senate official mail, proposed legislation authorizing the purchase of 1991 "We the People" calendars for the use of the Senate, and other pending calendar business.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1884, to establish a Bureau of Recyclable Commodities within the Department of Commerce to promote the use of recycled materials derived from municipal refuse.

SR-253

## Foreign Relations

## Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed U.S. military training for Peru.

S-116, Capitol

## JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ocean and coastal programs.

SR-253

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on title II and section 402 of S. 2100, relating to veterans physician pay and health issues, S. 1860, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish outpatient medical services for any disability of a

former prisoner of war, S. 2455, to provide for recovery by the United States of the cost of medical care and services furnished for a nonservice-connected disability, S. 2456, to extend expiring laws authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to contract for needed care and to revise authority to furnish outpatient dental care, and other proposed legislation.

SR-418

## JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of James W. Holsinger, Jr., of Virginia, to be Chief Medical Director, and Stephen A. Trodden, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, both of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.

SD-138

## JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1974, to require new televisions to have built in decoder circuitry designed to display closed-captioned television transmissions.

SR-253

## JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

## Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the effectiveness of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act.

SD-342

## Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Con. Res. 122, to establish an Albert Einstein Congressional Fellowship Program, and S. Res.

206, to establish a point of order against material that earmarks research moneys for designated institutions without competition.

SR-301

## JUNE 26

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.

Room to be announced

2:00 p.m.

## Judiciary

## Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1772, to prohibit State lotteries from misappropriating professional sports service marks.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.

Room to be announced

## JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation relating to veterans compensation and health-care benefits.

SR-418

## JULY 12

9:30 a.m.

## Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine protective services for Indian children, focusing on alcohol and substance abuse programs.

SR-485